

# WORLD AFFAIRS VIEWED BY OBSERVERS ABROAD.

## MAY BE END OF RUSSIAN AUTOCRACY.

## SUMMER POLITICS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

(Special by French Cable to The Tribune.)  
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Paris, July 1.—The reign of terror prevailing at Odessa is regarded by Jean Jaurès and other Radical Republicans and Socialists here as the beginning of the end of Russian Czarism and autocracy. M. Jaurès says Louis XVI was secure so long as the army and the navy did not fraternize with the revolution. The revolt of the blue-jackets of the Kniat Potemkine, with the red flag of socialism replacing the Imperial white and blue ensign, is an example the French Radicals feel confident will soon be followed in the army among the regiments only awaiting the signal to throw off allegiance to the Czar. The French correspondents of the "Echo de Paris," the "Temps," the "Journal" and the "Matin" at St. Petersburg telegraph that the revolt of the Libau fleet is spreading, and that never has the internal situation of Russia been so "terrible" as today. Gaston Dru, the correspondent of the "Echo de Paris," whose dispatches have hitherto proved remarkably accurate, gives a most lamentable picture of the weakness and indecision of Nicholas II, who at one moment is convinced by the rhodomontades of his court generals, who, in their vain, flattering vaporing, pretend that there is still a chance for Russian victories in Manchuria, while within the next half hour the Emperor gives vague assents to men like M. de Witte, who see the sole salvation for the Czar in conceding genuine reforms and making peace. Shortly afterward the Czar relapses into his dreams of autocracy, influenced by the fear that if peace be made with Japan the army of Manchuria returning home will fraternize with the revolution and speedily overturn the throne. Certain advisers of the Czar even go so far as to say, "Better continue the war and have the Livestock army destroyed by the Japanese than to bring such a factor of discontent home to Holy Russia." Information continues to reach Paris from St. Petersburg, Moscow, Warsaw, Kiev, Odessa and Libau, not only coming to the newspapers but from official and private sources, confirming the spread throughout the length and breadth of European Russia of the revolutionary movement.

The spread of the revolution in Russia has seriously affected quotations of Russian securities on the Paris Bourse, where prices had remained firm from the beginning of the war and only slightly flinched under the successive military and naval defeats. Russian government bonds have fallen to-day three points. In Russian industrialists the depression is much greater. For instance, the Sosnowice and Brankow fell respectively from 1,388 francs to 1,340 francs and from 465 to 442 francs. There is considerable agitation in the Paris wheat market owing to the effect of the events in Russia on the Russian wheat crop. Prices for July and August wheat in Paris stiffened to 24 francs. The outlook for the French wheat crop will be above the average in both quantity and quality. The crop for 1905 is estimated by experts at 125,000,000 hectolitres, as against 105,000,000 hectolitres last year.

### DEATH OF JOHN HAY.

The death of John Hay is regarded in France as a national loss to the United States. When recently he passed through Paris on his way home from Bad Nauheim, President Loubet and M. Delcassé, then Minister of Foreign Affairs, expressed a desire to meet and talk with the man who, since William H. Seward, Abraham Lincoln's Secretary of State, is regarded in Europe as the greatest diplomatist America has produced. Secretary Hay felt too feeble to call upon President Loubet, but he had a private conversation with M. Delcassé. To-day President Loubet and M. Rouvier have expressed to Mr. McCormick, the American Ambassador, their deep sympathy. So also have General Horace Porter, Senator Chauncey Depew and other prominent Americans now in Paris. At a special meeting of the American Chamber of Commerce appropriate resolutions were passed.

### EFFECT OF WAR CLOUD.

As already predicted, the tension between France and Germany is relaxed by the conditional acceptance by France of a conference. The war scare has nevertheless had the wholesome effect of purging France of a multitude of humors and the bile of bitter strife at home, and, as Henry Houssaye, of the French Academy, pointed out at a luncheon given yesterday by Mme. Houssaye to the Crown Prince of Greece, "The war cloud has had the effect of bringing about a union, temporary at least, among Frenchmen of every political shade." A striking example of this is to be found in the Amnesty bill under discussion, which will bring M. Déroulède back to Paris from his long exile and be a general sponging of the political blackboard in time for the Presidential and other elections.

### GREWSOME EXPERIMENT.

Great interest is aroused, especially among the opponents of capital punishment, by the experiments made on Wednesday morning at Orleans by Dr. Beaurieu upon the criminal Henry Langueille, guillotined for murder on the highway. A few moments after decapitation, when the head of Langueille had fallen according to custom into a box filled with sawdust, Dr. Beaurieu bent forward, seized the head, held it in both hands, and shouted in a loud voice: "Langueille! Langueille!" The group of scientists watching the grewsome experiment with keen interest trembled with emotion as suddenly, in response to the call, Langueille's mouth opened and his eyes beamed with life and intelligence at his interlocutor. Then the eyes relapsed into a deathlike film. The second time, after seventy seconds' interval, Dr. Beaurieu called "Langueille! Langueille!" The second time the head responded in the same manner. At the third call, however, no sign of life was evoked. To-day Professor Hartmann, of the medical faculty in Paris, when interviewed on the subject, stated: "I don't think any real life or pain is possible after decapitation; merely a nervous reflex. The loss of blood is sufficient to suppress pain. There is no evidence in Wednesday's experiment that suffering can exist. On the whole, the guillotine is no more cruel than other systems for the execution of criminals." All the papers devote editorial comments to this macabre dialogue with a trunkless human head, the "Gil Blas" pointing out that nothing else could be expected from any experiment with a man named Langueille (real), and if the experiments had been extended to other sections of the body the same result doubtless would have been obtained.

### PERSONAL NOTES.

M. Delcassé remains in Paris, apparently delighted at his freedom from official responsibility, and with his wife he frequently puts in an appearance at the open air restaurants in the Bois de Boulogne.

Aldé Ebray, the newly appointed French Consul General at New-York, has left Paris to sail from Havre on the Savile to take over his official duties and make his maiden trip to America.

**POLITICIANS WOUNDED IN CUBAN DUEL.**  
Havana, July 1.—Two prominent politicians, Señor Ferrera, a lawyer and Liberal, and Señor Andres, a Moderate, fought a duel yesterday. Señor Andres was wounded in the liver, and Señor Ferrera in the face and arm.

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(Special by French Cable to The Tribune.)

London, July 1.—The government is amply protected against free trade victories, like that of Finsbury, and listless victories of censure, like Sir Robert Reid's, on the disposal of army stores. The country is against it on many issues, but is unwilling to have it go out while foreign affairs are more or less critical. The pendulum is held up by general consent, although its swing to the further reach when liberated is conceded. The best experts in the House of Commons now defer the general elections until the autumn of next year, but differ respecting the use the Prime Minister will make of the redistribution scheme. One view is that the scheme will be worked out next session, and Ireland deprived of thirty seats. Another is that it will be presented to the country as an issue in the general election, and not made the subject of legislation.

There has been a gradual improvement in the relations of France and Germany. The situation is not yet free from danger, but the probabilities have been strengthened that the conference over Morocco will be held as soon as the two powers have agreed on limiting the scope of diplomatic proceedings. While England is prepared to stand by France and join heartily in a naval war, she cannot send an army to the Continent for a land campaign. Consequently a diplomatic compromise is inevitable. The collapse of Russia renders the German Emperor invincible temporarily in the diplomacy on the Continent.

The amazing revolt on the Kniat Potemkine is proof that the Czar has not yet drained the cup of humiliation to the dregs. It now seems clear that the whole Black Sea squadron must be disbanded when acts of piracy at Odessa are unsevered from the outbreak at Libau and the riots in Poland. Even if the rebellion be suppressed on the Black Sea without a revolution, the power of Russia at Constantinople has been fatally impaired and German influence there immeasurably increased.

While the remnant of the Russian navy is tainted with treason and condoning piracy, victorious Japan is securing a grip on the mastery of the Pacific by strengthening her fleet. The Katori, which Princess Arisugawa will name next week, is one of the five powerful war vessels now under construction in England and Scotland, and two more battleships have been ordered, mammoth ironclads of 19,000 tons each, unrivaled in defensive strength and gun fire.

### HAY'S DEATH WORLD CALAMITY.

When the balance of power is unbalanced in both the Far East and in Europe, the death of John Hay is nothing less than a calamity for the world. The news came too late for the morning press and the evening journals have little time for adequate appreciation of his career. A prominent diplomatist on the Continent remarked not long ago that Secretary Hay was the only great reputation made in diplomacy since Bismarck's death. This opinion was generally shared among British officials, who frankly recognized his leadership and authority in all international questions. Respected and beloved as Ambassador here, he came to be regarded after his return to Washington as a great citizen of the world, who had created a new order of American diplomacy and had resources of unrivaled influence as a natural peacemaker. Everybody at the embassy from Ambassador to junior clerk is grief-stricken over the loss of their chief. The Ambassador after receiving the news of the death of his lifelong friend excused himself from a luncheon which Mrs. Craigie had arranged for him to-day. While sensible of the disappointment and inconvenience caused, he has virtually decided to give up all engagements for next week, including two public dinners, and to recall the invitations for a reception at Dorchester House on Independence Day.

### AMERICAN AMBASSADOR BUSY.

The American Ambassador has been the most conspicuous diplomatist at the various functions in honor of the Prince and Princess Arisugawa. He attended the banquet at Buckingham Palace, taking in the Duchess of Connaught. The duke with Mrs. Reid. He went to the Japanese garden party at the Botanical Gardens and went on from the dinner at J. P. Morgan's to Viscount Hayashi's reception at the Japanese Embassy. He was also at the Agricultural Society's show with the Japanese prince and princess. He was at the Harrow speeches, making a few remarks, and met the King and the Queen. After the opening of the new playing fields he dined with the other Ambassadors at Lansdowne House and went on to the Londonderry reception. He was at the wedding of Lord Wimborne's son, Captain Guest, with Miss Amy Phillips, Miss Reid being one of the bridesmaids, and attended the reception at Brook House. He entertained at luncheon a large company of Americans, among whom were Henry Watterson and Mrs. and Miss Watterson. He was at the splendid ball at Grosvenor House. Mrs. Reid and Miss Reid were also at Lady Wimborne's ball, where Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Henry of Battenberg and the two Saxe-Coburg princesses were among the guests, and at other parties of the wonderfully brilliant week.

### TITIAN PORTRAIT DISCOVERED.

A portrait by Titian superior to the costly one recently purchased for the National Gallery. This is the portrait of Pietro Aretino, which was hidden at a palace at Rome a long time with Botticelli's Madonna, and in possession of Mrs. Gardner, in Boston. It is not a replica of the portrait of Aretino, now one of the gems of the Pitti Palace collection, but an earlier and better one. The experts agree that it is the original portrait described by Aretino himself as "a hideous marvel," and that the one in Florence is a later and more carefully finished work designed to flatter the subject. It is a broadly drawn and masterful work in browns and old gold, full of vitality, and, unlike the so-called portrait of Aretino, at the National Gallery, shows no signs of repainting or restoration. Art lovers are wondering whether it can be secured for the National Gallery before some ubiquitous American millionaire snatches it away.

### NEW OPERA AT COVENT GARDEN.

The new opera, "L'Oracolo," based upon Fernald's American fantasy, "The Cat and the Cherub," has been warmly welcomed at Covent Garden, where the management has succeeded in distancing its rivals at the Waldorf Theatre in the first production of a work of the Italian school. While the composer has introduced local color with restraint, the stage manager has presented a picturesque scene in the Chinese quarter of San Francisco, with an American policeman drawn from life. The choruses have Oriental effects, but the music mainly follows Mascagni and Leoncavallo, and, although graceful and dramatic, is not well suited to Fernald's melodrama. The novelty of the plot and the staging interest, but the music does not move the audience.

### A PICTURESQUE WEDDING.

The most picturesque wedding took place in the County Louth, where the Marquis of Bute, the son of the marquis whose conversion to the Roman faith was narrated in Disraeli's "Lothair," will marry Sir Henry Bellingsham's daughter. Twelve delegations from Scottish, Welsh and Irish estates will be received and the

festivities will fill several days. The bridegroom, and the best man, Lord Ninian Crichton Stuart, will go to the altar at the little church of Kill-saran in full Highland costume and a troop of Highland officers and drummers will conduct the bridal pair to the coast village, where a steam yacht will be in waiting for the honeymoon voyage to the Isles of Bute and Arran.

### VENETIAN FETE IN LONDON.

George Kessler is reported to have expended \$4,000 on a unique dinner at the Savoy Hotel last night. The courtyard of the Embankment level was flooded with water and the diners sat in an exaggerated gondola under a blue canopy with electric lights as stars among the festoons of flowers. The waiters served the company from another gondola and the orchestra was also afloat among the ducks. The old reading room adjoining the court was decorated with orchids and pink roses and carpeted with Turkish rugs. Caruso and other artists from Covent Garden sang at this Venetian fete.

### SWEDISH HINTS OF WAR.

**The Two Countries Thought To Be Secretly Arming.**

Stockholm, July 1.—The official denial of the mobilization of troops by the provisional government of Norway yesterday was natural, as both Sweden and Norway are keeping their preparations secret, so as not unnecessarily to excite the two peoples.

The general opinion here is that Sweden will mobilize her forces soon, to emphasize her conditions.

Motions were introduced in both chambers of the Riksdag to-day placing \$25,000,000 at the disposal of the government to enable it to take the measures which it may deem necessary in the present crisis.

Herr Baumgarten, representing sixty-eight members, moved the grant in the First Chamber, and Herr Zimdahl, in behalf of about thirty of his colleagues, made the motion in the Second Chamber.

### COPENHAGEN, JULY 1.—A Swedish squadron of sixteen warships now carrying out the yearly manoeuvres passed here this morning, steering northward.

### CHINA ORDERS BOYCOTT STOPPED.

**Viceroy Instructed to Cease Anti-American Agitation.**  
Washington, July 1.—The Chinese government has taken steps to stop the anti-American agitation and boycott against American goods. Minister Rockhill, at Peking, to-day sent word to the State Department that, after repeated and urgent representations from the American legation, orders have been issued by the Chinese Foreign Office to all viceroys and governors in the empire to cease anti-American agitation and attempted boycott against American goods.

### JAIL BROKEN AT BARAHONA.

**Santo Domingans Free Political Leader—Several Men Killed.**

Santo Domingo, July 1.—Friends of General Candelario de la Rosa, who was a political prisoner at Barahona, on the Bay de Neiba, in the southern part of this republic, have released him from prison by force. Several men were killed or wounded in the affray. General de la Rosa and his party have left Barahona for the mountains.

The government is sending troops there to maintain order, and the United States cruiser Des Moines has gone to Barahona to protect the custom house. The rest of the republic is quiet.

### CARACAS SEIZES LIGHTING PLANT.

**Litigation Ends in Summary Action by City's Authorities.**  
Caracas, June 30.—The municipal government having sued the Caracas Gas and Electric Company for breach of contract, the company replied by serving notice on the government that it would not light the city after July 5. Consequently the government to-day took possession of the city plant of the company and will continue lighting the city.

### JUDGMENT AGAINST CZAYKOWSKI.

**Turkish Diplomat Condemned to Five Years' Imprisonment.**

Paris, July 1.—The Correctional Tribunal of the Seine to-day heard the complaint of Patuseot & Loiser, the Paris bankers, who charged Count Czaykowski (Reichl Bey), former secretary of the Turkish Legation at The Hague, with securing large advances on the claim that he expected a success in the East. The count did not appear, and the court gave judgment by default, condemning the count to five years' imprisonment and \$400 fine and to return the sum of \$5,750 to the bankers.

Count Czaykowski was married in 1897 to Miss Edith L. Collins, daughter of the late Clarence L. Collins, of New-York City, and at one time a ward of Senator Depew. They were legally separated last November. Shortly after the count's arrest on the charge of the French bankers he was released on bail, and the Turkish government interceded in his case, with the result that the count was permitted to leave France pending the proceedings. The count, who is of Polish descent, is a Turkish subject and has been charged by Detektivs and the count gave judgment by default, condemning the count to five years' imprisonment and \$400 fine and to return the sum of \$5,750 to the bankers.

### HEADQUARTERS OF GREEK CHURCH.

St. Petersburg, July 1.—Emperor Nicholas has signed a decree transferring the headquarters of the Russian Orthodox Church in America from San Francisco to New-York.

### WAITED FOR BURGLARS.

**Detectives Kept Watch All Night While Thieves Plundered.**

After waiting many hours outside the factory building Nos. 25 and 27 West Houston-st., for a party of burglars who knew to be there, a squad of plain clothes detectives, headed by Detective Sergeant McMullen and Reith, of the Central Office, captured three men in the act of carrying off the plunder yesterday morning. Two of the prisoners, who had been seen to enter the building and had spent the night filling big bags with clothing from the stock of Milton L. Shirck, on the third floor, were joined about 6 o'clock in the morning by a third man, who carried a van, to carry off the clothing. Then the police, after a struggle, made them all prisoners. The stolen clothing, worth between \$1,000 and \$2,000, was taken to Police Headquarters with the prisoners.

The prisoners were Louis Phillips, of No. 163 Chrystie-st., Samuel Goldberg, of No. 155 Allen-st., and Jacob Bloom, of No. 91 East 24th-st. Phillips and Bloom's portraits are in the Bowery Gallery.

The prisoners and Reith saw Phillips and Goldberg talking together in a way that excited their suspicions. They trailed them to various places on the East Side, and finally to the building at Nos. 25 and 27 West Houston-st. Hiding in a doorway, they saw the two men break open a door leading to the ground floor and enter a room where a watch and McMullen stood away quietly to the Macdougall-station. There he got eight patrolmen, in plain clothes, to help catch the burglars. They found the most comfortable positions they could, and waited.

Shortly before 6 o'clock in the morning a covered van drove up and stopped in front of the factory building. In a moment the door on the ground floor opened and Phillips and Goldberg came out, staggering under a huge sack filled with clothes. They were putting this sack into the van when the plain clothes men rushed from their hiding places and surrounded them.

Inside the door four similar large bundles of suits, all ready to be transferred to the van.

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**The Thousand Islands**—On the beautiful St. Lawrence, where the ingenuity of man has aided Nature in producing an American Venice.  
**Niagara Falls**—Notwithstanding the corroding changes of time, still the greatest cataract within reach of any considerable number of our human race.  
**Saratoga**—The most beautiful of all summer spas.  
**Lake George**—One of the fairest lakes on the western hemisphere.  
**Lake Champlain**—Every foot of which is attractive.

**Richfield Springs, The Green Mountains of Vermont, The Berkshire Hills, Lebanon Springs and the Catskill Mountains,**  
With the innumerable lovely spots along the Hudson River, Putnam and Harlem Divisions of the

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A copy of the Illustrated Catalogue of the "Four-Track Series," which now comprises 41 booklets, containing maps, pictures and description of these delightful resorts, will be sent free on any address on receipt of a 2-cent stamp, by George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, Grand Central Station, New York.

## FRANCE ACCEPTS TERMS.

**Tenor of Reply to Germany Favorable to Conference.**

Paris, July 1.—Prince von Radolin, the German Ambassador, called at the Foreign Office this evening by appointment, and in a two hours' talk with Premier Rouvier, received the French response to Germany's last note concerning Morocco. The response takes into consideration the assurances Germany has given relative to French interests in Morocco, and modifies some of the objections at first raised against a conference.

The general tenor of the response is favorable to the principle of a conference. Diplomatic circles, therefore, consider the controversy practically closed, as little remains to be done, except to adjust details. This, however, may take some time, as each side is tenaciously contesting every step.

## GERMANY AND MOROCCO.

**How the Former Intends to Maintain Her Position.**

Berlin, July 1.—Prince von Radolin, the German Ambassador at Paris, telegraphed that Premier Rouvier was indisposed yesterday afternoon and that consequently the conference arranged to take place between them was postponed. The German Foreign Office does not know yet what decision, if any, the French Ministerial Council took yesterday. The Paris newspapers, it is noticed at the Foreign Office, regard French acceptance of a conference on Morocco as certain, but the Foreign Office has no information from its own Embassy to that effect. There is a feeling here that American opinion leans toward France and Great Britain and against Germany in this question. This causes regret, because, from the German standpoint, Germany is contending for the free trade rights of all countries in Morocco.

Germany, however, has established her diplomatic position with the Sultan, who feels that if he yields to the French proposals he is lost. Therefore the Sultan is willing to give Germany many advantages and concessions for her continued support. If France does not agree to an international conference the German government will feel in no great haste at a loss, as Germany will be able to proceed in Morocco in her own way. Morocco is one of the few places in the world open to all comers. Germany will not consent, it is said in official quarters, to have such interests as she has there destroyed, as they were in Tunis after French colonization. If the other powers are indifferent to a conference without France, then Germany will secure her own position in Morocco to such an extent as is possible through peaceful trade measures, which may include a loan to the Sultan, secured by a mortgage on the customs of one of the Moroccan ports.

## FIRE COSTS THREE LIVES.

**Probably Incendiary Blaze Cleans Out Old Tenement House.**

An early morning blaze, probably incendiary in origin, in the four-story double tenement house at No. 239 Devco-st., Williamsburg, yesterday resulted in the death of three persons and the serious injury of two others, who are not expected to live. The dead are Mrs. Annie Docknell, thirty years old, wife of William Docknell, Arthur Grant, four years old, of No. 31 Locust-st., brother of Mrs. Docknell, and Henry Hamble, thirty years old.

Those who are not expected to live are Mrs. Lena Hamble, twenty-seven years old, and Charles Terry, nine years old. Both are in St. Catharine's Hospital.

The building in which the fire occurred is of timber construction, and was crowded many years ago. It is at Devco and Catharine sts., and the narrow, winding stairway that leads to the upper floors is at the rear of the baker shop of Frank Marnet. It was at the foot of these stairs that the blaze started, and in a few minutes the flames had cut off all escape, except by the fire escape in the rear.

The fire was discovered shortly after 2 o'clock by Marnet, who was at work in the basement of the bakery. He quickly aroused his wife, who was asleep in their apartments in the rear of the shop, and then tried to awaken the tenants in the upper part of the house by shouting. When the firemen arrived most of the inmates had crowded out on the fire escape, but were unable to reach the ground, as there was no ladder leading from the second story to the ground. Fearing that the fire would envelop them before the firemen could reach them, the tenants jumped. One man, who was on the third floor, had dropped his two sons—Charles, nine years old, and John, seven years old—on the edge of the roof and fell to the street. He received internal injuries.

The firemen carried down all the tenants except Mrs. Docknell, her brother, Arthur Grant, who were on the roof, and Henry Hamble and his wife, Lena. In her fright Mrs. Docknell had gone to a front window instead of to the fire escape. When the firemen reached her, she was on the roof, and she ran back into the smoke filled room to get her. She succeeded in reaching her side, but they were overcome by the smoke, on making their way to the fire escape, and were found suffocated after the fire was out.

The firemen who lived on the second floor, was in the last stages of consumption, and it is thought that he died from shock and exhaustion before the firemen reached him. His wife remained by his side until she was overcome by the dense smoke. She was found lying on the ground, and Mrs. Hamble was taken immediately to St. Catharine's Hospital, where Dr. Ryan's services are so much needed. The firemen who lived on the second floor, was in the last stages of consumption, and it is thought that he died from shock and exhaustion before the firemen reached him. His wife remained by his side until she was overcome by the dense smoke. She was found lying on the ground, and Mrs. Hamble was taken immediately to St. Catharine's Hospital, where Dr. Ryan's services are so much needed.

## GARAGE OWNER USED "AUTO."

**New Automobile Club of America Will Prosecute the Offender.**

George R. Bidwell, former Collector of the Port of New-York, left his 29-horsepower Cleveland automobile at a garage in Southampton, Long Island, on Thursday night. On Friday D. F. Ryan, a chauffeur, went down to Southampton to drive the car back. He found a front wheel bearing burned out and the motor hot.

The keeper of the garage admitted that he had used the car and several persons seemed that it had been used almost constantly between the time of Thursday night and Saturday morning.

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LINEN SKIRTS, great variety..... 5.75 6.00, 8.75  
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## IN SISTER'S GARB IN CELL. RECORD HOLIDAY RUSH.

**Two Charged with Obtaining Money Under False Pretences.**

Clad in the solemn garb of Sisters of Charity, two women whom the police and the officers of the Charity Organization Society believe to be impostors were arrested yesterday afternoon and locked up in the East 25th-st. station, charged with obtaining money under false pretences. The women said they were Sister Marie Adele, of No. 409 East 20th-st., and Sister Marie Agnes, of the same address. With them at their home at the time of their arrest was a man who the police say is a brother to the two women. He said he was Hugo Germain.

The arrest created some excitement in the house and street where the women lived. Both protested that they were Italian sisters, collecting money to build a home in that country. The house is a five-story tenement and the Italian residents have implicit faith in the women and crowded about the officers threateningly until aid was sent for. The women were taken to the station, followed by a great crowd of gesticulating and chattering Italians, who could not understand what it was all about. The arrest was made by Henry Van Zant, officer of the Charity Organization Society. He was accompanied by Dr. Feranti, secretary to Archbishop Farley, and John Forbes, superintendent of the mendicant department of the society. Patrolman Quinn, of the East 35th-st. station, was called in to protect the others from the assaults of the excited householders.

The women were taken to the station only after a thorough investigation by the society's agents, as well as by representatives of Archbishop Farley. Mr. Van Zant said he first noticed the two women on 24-ave. about two weeks ago. They were going from door to door, begging money in the name of the church, for the purpose of building a home. Van Zant alleges they collected considerable money in the six hours he followed them, his pursuit finally leading him to the 25th-st. address. Archbishop Farley was next communicated with, and Dr. Feranti, the secretary, communicated with Italy and other countries, all of which denied that the women were representing them.

Germain was charged with being a suspicious person. According to the police, "Sister" Marie Adele is the brains of the trio. Germain, so far as could be learned, does not work, in spite of his statement that he did, for those who live in the same house say that he seldom if ever goes out.

The women put on their Sisters' garb before being locked up.

## COURTESIES AT CHERBOURG.

**American and French Commanders Exchange Visits.**

Cherbourg, France, July 1.—The second division of the Northern Squadron, composed of the battleship Bouvines, flying the flag of Admiral Leygues, and the battleships Troubat and Henri IV, arrived here this morning to assist in the honors to be accorded to the visiting American squadron. As the French ships entered the inner harbor the guns of the American and French squadrons exchanged salutes, and soon afterward Rear Admiral Sigsbee and Admiral Leygues, each accompanied by a brilliant staff, exchanged visits on their respective flagships. The beautiful weather added to the brilliancy of the naval picture. Within the harbor the huge French leviathans had been anchored alternately between the American ships, thus creating the appearance of the ponderousness of the French types with the trim lines of the American cruisers. The ships of both squadrons ran on a mass of brilliant, with the flags of the two countries interlarded.

The harbor front presented a scene of unusual interest. The commodore of the American squadron, and the French officers were organizing many complimentary entertainments and concerts. A party of American blue-jackets who were permitted to go ashore met with an enthusiastic welcome from the French sailors and the townspeople.

## GOVERNOR VARDAMAN IN WRECK.

**Escaped, Like Other Passengers, with Slight Shaking Up.**

Jackson, Miss., July 1.—The eastbound passenger train on the Queen and Crescent was wrecked at midnight just beyond Pearl River bridge, near here. None of the passengers were killed, but several were seriously injured. Governor Vardaman was in one of the sleepers, and escaped with a shaking up. The accident is thought to have been due to a defective hinge on one of the wheels of the locomotive. The engine, mail car, baggage coach and combination coach left the rails.